

L I G

Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson's Summer.*

2. To exonerate; to unload.
The mariners were afraid, and cast forth the wares that
were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them. *Jen. i. 7.*

3. To make less heavy.
Long since with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load. *Parad. Reg.*

In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*

4. To exhilarate; to cheer.
A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jests. *Shakespeare.*
The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy
scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they
are not *lightened* with a course of mirth. *Dryd. Span. Friar.*

LIGHTER. *n. f.* [from *light*, to make *light*.] A heavy boat into
which ships are lightened or unloaded.
They have cock boats for passengers, and *lighters* for bur-
then. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

He climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plung'd downright. *Pope.*

LIGHTERMAN. *n. f.* [*lighter* and *man*.] One who manages a
lighter.
Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of
the poor merchant, multitudes of people will be certain
gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen*.
Child's Discourse on Trade.

LIGHTFINGERED. *adj.* [*light* and *finger*.] Nimble at con-
veyance; thievish.

LIGHTFOOT. *adj.* [*light* and *foot*.] Nimble in running or
dancing; active.
And eke the *lightfoot* maids that keep the deer. *Spenser.*
Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Fairy Queen.*
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Spenser's Fa. Qu.*

LIGHTFOOT. *n. f.* Venison. A cant word.

LIGHTHEADED. *adj.* [*light* and *head*.]
1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.
The English liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed,
had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only
upon *lightheaded*, weak men, yet learned men excepted
against some particulars. *Clarendon.*

2. Delirious; disordered in the mind by disease.

LIGHTHEADEDNESS. *n. f.* Deliriousness; disorder of the
mind.

LIGHTHEARTED. *adj.* [*light* and *heart*.] Gay; merry; airy;
cheerful.

LIGHTHOUSE. *n. f.* [*light* and *house*.] An high building, at
the top of which lights are hung to guide ships at sea.
He charged himself with the risk of such vessels as car-
ried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouse*. *Arbut.*
Build two poles to the meridian, with immense *lighthouses*
on the top of them. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

LIGHTLEGGED. *adj.* [*light* and *leg*.] Nimble; swift.
Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space. *Sidney.*

LIGHTLESS. *adj.* [from *light*.] Wanting light; dark.

LIGHTLY. *adv.* [from *light*.]

1. Without weight.
This grave partakes the fleshy birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *Benj. Johnson.*

2. Without deep impression.
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly receiv'd, were easily forgot. *Prior.*

3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course.
If they write or speak publicly but five words, one of
them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of
England in respect of abused ceremonies. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Believ't not *lightly* that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautious baits and practice. *Shaksp. Coriolanus.*
Short Summer *lightly* has a forward spring. *Shaksp.*
The traitor in faction *lightly* goeth away with it. *Bacon.*

4. Without reason.
Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly*
appear before great personages.
Let every man that hath a calling be diligent in pursu-
ance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reason-
able occasion, to neglect it. *Taylor's Holy Living.*

5. Without affection; cheerfully.
Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

L I G

6. Not chafely.
If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers,
that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to
accept. *Swift's Story of an injured Lady.*

7. Nimble; with agility; not heavily or tardily.
Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden, Torismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows heads,
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore. *Dryden.*

8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.

LIGHTMINDED. *adj.* [*light* and *mind*.] Unsettled; unsteady.
He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded*. *Ecl. xix. 4.*

LIGHTNESS. *n. f.* [from *light*.]
1. Levity; want of weight; absence of weight.
Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of
their length, straightness, and *lightness*. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
Suppose many degrees of littleness and *lightness* in particles;
so as many might float in the air a good while before they
fell. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love. *Fairy Queen.*
Of two things they must chuse one; namely, whether
they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*,
dismiss him, whose restitution they had in so important
manner desired, or else confound unto that demand. *Hooker.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the gentlest gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men. *Shakespeare.*

3. Unchastity; want of conduct in women.
Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *light-
ness*, that have emboldened such base fancies towards me?
Sidney, b. ii.

Can it be,
That modesty may more betray our sense,
Than woman's *lightness*. *Shaksp. Measure for Measure.*

4. Agility; nimbleness.

LIGHTNING. *n. f.* [from *lighten*, *lightening*, *lightning*.]
1. The flash that attends thunder.
Lightning is a great flame, very bright, extending every
way to a great distance, suddenly darting upwards, and there
ending, so that it is only momentaneous. *Muschenbroek.*
Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are? *Davies.*
Salmonous, suffring cruel pains I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling found
Of mimic thunder, and the glittering blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forked rays. *Dryd. Æn.*
No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd. *Granville.*

I burnt the moment I beheld.

2. Mitigation; abatement.
How oft when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning* before death. *Shaksp. Romeo and Juliet.*
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind mes-
sage from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before
death. *Addison's Spectator, No. 517.*

LIGHTS. *n. f.* [supposed to be called so from their lightness in
proportion to their bulk.] The lungs; the organs of breath-
ing.
The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no
quick sense, so no fear for any sharp disease. *Haysward.*

LIGHTSOME. *adj.* [from *light*.]
1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.
Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself,
which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make
itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlighten-
ed, by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks
call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is effec-
ted and qualified. *Raleigh.*
White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black. *Bac.*
Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make co-
lours *lightsome*. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

The Sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run
Through Taurus, and the *lightsome* realms of love. *Dryd.*

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.
It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy,
wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him. *Hooker.*
The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often
usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing,
that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface
of the soul. *South's Sermon.*

LIGHTSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *lightsome*.]
1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darkness-
ness. *It*

L I K

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which
are painted on the skies, the *lightness* of our air, and the
twilight, are owing. *Cheyne's Philosophical Principles.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

LIGNA'LOES. *n. f.* [*lignum aloes*, Latin.] Aloes wood.
The vallies spread forth as gardens by the river's side, as
the trees of *lignales* which the Lord hath planted, and as
cedar trees beside the water. *Nun. xxiv. 6.*

LIGNEOUS. *adj.* [*ligneus*, Latin; *ligneux*, French.] Made of
wood; wooden; resembling wood.
It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red
roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature,
will incorporate with the tree itself. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue, hardly
make the bulk of a pepper-corn: now the covers, and the
true body of each feed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part
of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by an-
other, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms,
but how many more we cannot define. *Grew's Cosmol.*

LIGNUMVITÆ. *n. f.* [Lat.] Guaiacum; a very hard wood.
It hath pinnated leaves; the flower consists of several pe-
tals, which are placed orbicularly, and expand in form of
a rose; the point of the flower, which arises from the cen-
ter of the calyx, becomes a fleshy, roundish, stony fruit, or
the stony seeds are surrounded with a thin pulp. *Miller.*

LIGURE. *n. f.* A precious stone.
The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. *Exod.*

LIKE. *adj.* [He, Saxon; *lik*, Dutch.]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.
Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness. *Ezek. xxxi. 2.*
His son, or one of his illustrious name,
How *like* the former, and almost the same. *Dryd. Æn.*
As the earth was designed for the being of men, why
might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each
for their own inhabitants. *Bentley's Sermons.*
This plan, as laid down by him, looks like an universal
art than a distinct logic. *Baker's Reflect. on Learning.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.
More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than
ever in the *like* space before. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. [For *likely*.] Probable; credible.
The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment
would have been effectual. *Bacon's Natural History.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations. 'This
is, I think, an improper, though frequent, use.
If the duke continues these favours towards you, you are
like to be much advanced. *Shakspere's Twelfth Night.*
He is *like* to die for hunger, for there is no more bread.
Jer. xxxviii. 9.
The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that
it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher,
till it amount to the price of our land in England. *Davies.*
Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might
judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose. *Clarendon.*
Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform
themselves to strict rules. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
If his rules of reason be not better suited to the Mind than
his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to
be much followed. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

LIKE. *n. f.* [This substantive is seldom more than the adjective
used elliptically; the *like* for the *like* thing, or *like*
person.]
1. Some person or thing resembling another.
He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Every *like* is not the same, O Caesar. *Shaksp. Jul. Caesar.*
Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for
the bulk of the ships never the *like*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*
Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a
raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled. *Idem.*
One offers, and in offering makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more;
A third the *like*. *Daniel's Civil War.*

By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or solace his defects. *Milnes's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*
Two *likes* may be mistaken. *L'Estrange's Fab.*
She'd study to reform the men,
Or add some grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy strike,
Since ev'ry being loves its *like*. *Swift.*

2. Near approach; a state like to another state. A sense com-
mon, but not just.
Report being carried secretly from one to another in my
ship, had *like* to have been my utter overthrow. *Raleigh.*

3. In the same manner; in the same manner as.
The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their music sweet;
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

L I K

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth
them that fear him. *Psal. ciii. 13.*
Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful?
Is this to be *like-minded* with Christ, who was meek and
lowly? *Tillotson's Sermons.*

What will be my confusion; when he sees me
Neglected, and forsaken *like* himself. *Philips's Dist. Mother.*
They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and rag'd:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had seen the *like* lie murder'd on the shore. *Waller.*

2. In such a manner as befits.
Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men: *1 Sam. iv. 9.*

3. Likely; probably. A popular use not analogical.
I like the work well, ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied. *Shakespeare.*

TO LIKE. *v. a.* [He, Saxon; *liken*, Dutch.]

1. To chuse with some degree of preference.
As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all
men, so this speech was not of them all *liked*. *Kneller.*
He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked*
the design. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
We like our present circumstances well, and dream of no
change. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. To approve; to view with approbation, not fondness.
He stayed behind to bring the shepherds with whom he
meant to confer to breed the better Zealanders *likings*, which
he only regarded. *Sidney, b. i.*
Though they did not *like* the evil he did, yet they *liked*
him that did the evil. *Sidney, b. ii.*
He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at
such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company. *Sidney.*
He proceeded from looking to *liking*, and from *liking* to
loving. *Sidney.*

For several virtues
I have *lik'd* several women; never any
With so full soul. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *lik'd*, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive *liking* to the name of love. *Shakespeare.*
Scarce any man passes to a *liking* of sin in others, but by
first practising it himself. *South's Sermons.*

Beasts can *like*, but not distinguish too,
Nor their own *liking* by reflection know. *Dryden.*

3. To please; to be agreeable to. Now disused.
Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *lik'd* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Say, my fair brother now, if this device
Do *like* you, or may you to *like* entice. *Hubbard's Tale.*
This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *lik'd*
her to include the same within one entire leaf. *Bacon.*
He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best. *Deut. xxiii. 16.*
There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise
God and Messiah. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

TO LIKE. *v. n.*

1. To be pleased with, with *of* before the thing approved.
Obsolete.
Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any
means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God,
they apprehended it not in itself without dependancy upon
God. *Hooker, b. i.*
The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like* of this
resolution, that they thought two days a long delay. *Kneller.*
It is true, there are limits to be set betwixt the boldness
and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits
who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to
write; and he who has no *liking* to the whole, ought in rea-
son to be excluded from censuring of the parts. *Dryden.*

2. To chuse; to list; to be pleased.
The man *likes* not to take his brother's wife. *Deut. xxv. 7.*
He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liber-
ty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*. *Locke.*

LIKELIHOOD. *n. f.* [from *likely*.]

LIKELINESS. *n. f.* [from *likely*.]

1. Appearance; shew. Obsolete.
What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he shew'd to-day?
That with no man here he is offended. *Shakespeare.*

2. Resemblance; likeness. Obsolete.
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conquering Caesar in.
As by a low, but loving *likehood*,
Were now the general of our gracious emperors,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black dark-
ness, or between righteousness and reprobation. *Raleigh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.
As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had
there